

Hon. Secretary of State

American



Recorder.

Let all the ends thou hast in view
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's.

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore American.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
LETTER IV.

The first session of the Tenth Congress was opened, by Proclamation, on the 26th of October 1807. The Message of the President, which was communicated on the succeeding day, was a document of anxious anticipation and high interest. It entered fully into the state of our foreign relations, and seemed to carry with it a conviction that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, much longer to maintain our peaceful attitude. The session was a busy and important one. The defection of one of the most active and eloquent supporters of the administration, had carried with it a large portion of the republican party; and it required the zealous and continued co-operation of all the friends of our union and independence, to counteract the two fold opposition thus created against the Executive.

Of the usual committees, appointed to consider the various subjects embraced in the President's communication, the name of Mr. Adams will be found on all the most important. Of that on the subject of the outrage on the frigate Chesapeake, as likewise of that appointed to consider the further legislative provisions necessary for the effectual preservation of the peace of the United States, he was the chairman. On every question of importance, indeed, it will be found by a recurrence to the chronicles of the time, that Mr. Adams was a decided, zealous and able defender of the interests and honor of his country.

On the 18th of December, Mr. Jefferson, by message, recommended the adoption of some immediate and effectual measure to secure the safety of our shipping and seamen; and Mr. Adams was one of the committee which soon afterwards reported a bill for laying an embargo in all the ports and harbours of the United States. Such a measure as this was loudly called for; it was the only alternative to open war, for which we were wholly unprepared, by which our seamen and merchant vessels could be protected from impressment and seizure. It was the measure proposed by Jefferson himself; & many a bitter sarcasm since thrown out against its *terrapin-like* prudence, has marked it emphatically as the Jeffersonian policy. Let us see whether all who now profess to be of the Jeffersonian School, to have been uniform, consistent democrats, and more particularly whether that candidate for the Presidency who is called, by way of preeminence, "the democratic candidate" thought or acted with Mr. Jefferson at that important crisis. Mr. Crawford, who had been appointed by the state of Georgia, to supply the place in the Senate of the United States, vacated by the lamented death of Abraham Baldwin, had taken his seat a few days before the bill just mentioned, was reported to the senate. On the question of its final passage, his name will be found in a minority of six, in company with that of Timothy Pickens, and others of the *Essex Junta* school; while that of Mr. Adams stands at the head of the republican majority. On the final passage of the bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States, on which Mr. Adams, who was one of the committee that reported it, again voted with the republican majority, Mr. Crawford, after a vain attempt to defeat the bill by the introduction of an amendment designating certain limits within which specified sums should be expended, voted in a minority of eleven, in the same good company as before. If the latin adage *noscitur a sociis*, be always true, what shall we say of the consistency of the gentleman's democracy? But these facts are not related with a view to take from Mr. Crawford any merit, which may be claimed for him, on the score of his having been uniformly republican. I doubt not that he has been so, from the commencement of his political life. But, as an argument to the contrary might be drawn from these facts, at least as strong as any which his advocates have adduced against the integrity of Mr. Adams's political principles they are mentioned merely to remind these gentlemen of another trite maxim—that, "those who live in glass houses, ought not to throw stones."

There is not a vote of Mr. Adams on record, which manifested such direct and de-

cided hostility to any measure of Mr. Jefferson's administration, as these two votes of Mr. Crawford: there is not one for which reasons, ten fold more republican, might not be assigned. And yet the motives of the one have been arranged, by the very men who contend for the exclusive Jeffersonian principles of the other! The truth is, that in selecting a President of the United States, we must look for some less equivocal evidences of capacity and fitness, than those furnished by the *Journals of Congress*. Were we to judge by them alone, we should be compelled to come to the conclusion that consistency of principle, and uninterrupted attachment to party, are utterly incompatible with each other. And surely, he who looks at a question with the expansive and liberal views of a national legislator is more fit to be entrusted with the management of a nation's concerns, than he who either believes that his party can never be wrong, or blindly follows it whether right or wrong. What human wisdom is there that never erred? What system of policy was ever adopted or invented, that would suit all occasions? And is the statesman who adopts his policy to the occasion, to be accused of apostasy, or abandonment of principle, because the view which he may happen to take of a measure, at one time, differs from that of the party with which he may happen to act, at another? It seems to me, it would be extremely difficult, upon such grounds, to establish the consistency of any one of the candidates, or of any other honest and enlightened politician. The same majority that refused to re-charter the old Bank of the United States, on the ground of the anti-republican and pernicious influence of such institutions, gave creation to a new one of three more gigantic form, and power; and one of the most strenuous advocates of this tremendous machine, was Mr. Calhoun, another uniform and consistent republican. The most intelligent portion of the community, of all now to acknowledge, that the majority were wrong in both these measures. Had the old bank been re-chartered, many years pecuniary distress would have been avoided; and had the new one never been instituted, our country, perhaps, would have suffered less from the disgrace of corrupt and fraudulent speculation.

Having thus followed Mr. Adams nearly to the close of his service in the Senate of the United States, I shall conclude this letter, and this part of my subject, with a few brief extracts from his "Letter to the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis," of the 31st March 1808, written with a view to vindicate to his constituents, the course he had pursued on the subjects of the Embargo, and the differences in controversy between our country and Great Britain. It was in reply to a letter from Timothy Pickens to the Governor of Massachusetts, intended, as Mr. Adams says for communication to the Legislature, and, therefore to be regarded in the nature of an appeal to their constituents, and to the people at large. "To both these tribunals (says Mr. A.) I shall always hold myself accountable for every act of my public life." After urging some objections to the sort of appeal made by Mr. Pickens, Mr. A. remarks: "It is not through the medium of personal sensibility, nor of party bias, nor of professional occupation, nor of geographical position, that the whole truth can be discerned, of questions involving the rights interests of this extensive Union. When their discussions is urged upon a state legislature, the first call upon its members should be to cast all their feelings and interests as citizens of a single state, into the common stock of the national concern."

In reply to the federal slander, that the embargo owed its origin to secret corruption and terror of Napoleon, Mr. Adams says: "These are fictions of foreign invention. The French Emperor had not declared that he would have no neutrals. He had not required that our ports should be shut against British commerce: But the orders of Council, if submitted to, would have degraded us to the condition of colonies: if resisted, would have fattened the wolves of plunder with our spoils. The embargo was the only shelter from the tempest—the last refuge of our violated peace." After some unanswerable arguments against the rule of war adopted by Great Britain, he

goes on to say: "I am not the apologist of France & Spain; I have no national partialities; or national attachments, but to my own country. I shall never undertake to justify or to palliate the insult or injuries of any foreign power to that country which is dearer to me than life. If the voice of justice could be heard by France and Spain, they would say—you have done wrong to make the injustice of your enemy towards neutrals the measure of your own. If she chastises with whips do not you chastise with scorpions. Whether France would listen to this language, I know not. The most odious infractions of our rights hitherto committed by her have been more in menace than in accomplishment. The alarm has been justly great; the anticipation threatening; but the amount of actual injury small.—But to Britain, what can we say? If we attempt to raise our voices, her minister has declared to Mr. Pickens that she will not hear. The only reason she assigned for her recent orders of Council is, that France proceeds on the same principle. It is not by the light of blazing temples, and amid the groans of women and children perishing in the ruins of the sanctuaries of domestic habitation at Copenhagen, that we can expect our remonstrances against this course of proceeding will be heard."

My limits will not allow me to make further extracts. But I wish the whole letter could be published, & republished, in every paper in the Union. It would convince the people of the United States, that he who could utter such sentiments could never have belonged to party; and that what Mr. Adams now professes to be, he has been at all times of his political life—a real American, a true republican in heart and principle, in practice as well as in theory.

TELL.

A correspondent of the Virginia Times, with the signature of "Henry," has awakened Mr. Crawford's past career. These intermittent lights, which now and then break out, sufficiently account for the eagerness with which the friends of this gentleman have uniformly deprecated discussion. It appears that in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Crawford, in 1811, inveighed against the free manner in which certain presses asserted their opinions. Upon this, Henry makes the following comments:—

"What description of presses was it that Mr. Crawford inveighed with so much warmth and malignity against on the occasion above alluded to? Why to be sure, to use his own language, 'the democratic Editors, the ranting democratic Editors of the Great States.'—Query, was not the Enquirer one of the ranting democratic papers alluded to by the honorable Senator? Who but can admire the forgiving temper of that 'democratic paper!' Mr. Crawford solemnly propounded this question to the Senate of the United States: 'Shall we tamely act under the lash of this tyranny of the press?' The meaning of this interrogatory is too plain to be misunderstood. It was placing his fingers to the pulse of the Senate, to ascertain whether the sentiments of that body beat in unison with his own! which had they done, we should have felt most probably, in some shape or other, the gag of a second sedition act."

By way of shewing the coincidence of opinion which the sentiments of Mr. Crawford in 1811, and those of his friends now, present, Henry makes the following reference to circumstances which took place in the last session of Congress:—

"Nor were the proceedings in the House of Representatives last winter, in relation to the author of A. B. entirely exempt from hostility to the freedom of the press, and free enquiry, when Mr. Crawford should happen to be the subject of it. This circumstance is mentioned because it is well known that the violence and intolerance manifested on that occasion, proceeded from his downright partisans, into whom, no doubt, he had infused his own feeling."

This gallant writer then proceeds to remind us that Mr. Crawford, at the time above mentioned, considered the influence of the great states as something worse than an incubus upon the prosperity of the union, and solemnly deprecated any increase of that influence, although his advocates, at

this time, are anxious to procure the election of these same great states to elect a President. In the conclusion of this curious essay, Henry presents us with another of the heterodox opinions of Mr. Crawford, which exhibits, to say the least, a contracted estimate of the rights of the people, as any political theorist or statesman has ever ventured to express.

"In speaking of the state and territorial governments, he uses this language: 'entire sovereignty of this nation is retained by the people, which is solely the right of electing their public functionaries.' The people having then, according to Mr. C., but this solitary right left them, should use it with a becoming circumspection, and prudently decline to advance to the highest office of honor and influence, an individual whose sentiments are so inimical to their inherent rights."

Foreign News.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the brig Canton, Capt. Tunison, in 36 days from St. Andero, (Spain,) we are furnished with the following important intelligence from the French & Spanish armies, communicated by Capt. T. from his private journal. We do not learn that any Spanish papers have been received by the Canton.

The Canton arrived at St. Andero the 27th of April, on which day Gen. Louga entered the place at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed, "Long live the Constitution," and set up another in its place, on which was engraven "Long live Ferdinand VII." On the 3d of May, 3000 French troops, destined to reinforce the army, arrived, and quitted St. Andero, leaving the Spanish General Louga to keep out the Constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of Louga's spies brought intelligence that a party of Constitutional troops were within six leagues of the place. Louga immediately embarked his troops in boats, and crossed to the opposite side of the Bay, leaving upwards of one hundred stands of arms.

On the 8th Gen. Louga again entered the town with his men, supported by a body of French troops entered the town to the number of 15,000, and at 6 P. M. left it & marched towards St. Antonio, to attack that place in co-operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andero, and is a very strongly fortified place. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of whom have sworn never to surrender.

On the 15th one of the brigs of the blockading squadron, which consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs, came into the harbor of St. Andero and left again on the 18th, but in going out lost both masts by the board in a gust of wind. She was towed off by the boats of the squadron.

On the 20th, intelligence was received by post confirmatory of a previous report of the defeat of the French army near Catalonia, by the Spanish forces under General Mina. The battle was fought within a few leagues of Catalonia. The two armies were said to consist of 20,000 men each. The loss of the French is stated at 5,000 men, and that of the Spaniards at 3,500. Captain F. further states that he saw a copy of the (Spanish) official account of the battle, which represented the French to have been completely defeated.

On this day (20th) the men under General Louga were all taken prisoners by a party from St. Antopia, which also captured a detachment of the French troops, about 200 in number, together with from 400 to 500 mules, laden with ammunition and stores of various kinds, with about \$10,000 in money, all intended for the French army, which was supposed to be besieging St. Antonio.

On the 24th it was reported at St. Andero that the constitutional troops were

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H. B. HINTON.
1823. — \$350.

M. WILLIAMS,
SUN — 1823.

within two leagues of that place, and, in consequence, all those opposed to the opposite shore.

The Canton left the harbor at 4 P. M. and at 5 P. M. saw the French Squadron to leeward. She was 32 days at St. Andro, during which time the town was left four times without a Governor, or a single person to transact any business at the Custom House.

At the time the C. sailed the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andro and its neighborhood, and even the females volunteered their services in the constitutional cause, in defence of their country.

[No mention is made of the name of the commander of the French army engaged in the battle with Mina, but our last advices left the latter in rear of Gen. Moncey, between his army and the frontier.]

MADRID, MAY 4.

General Count Abisbal has given orders for all the disposable troops in Estramadura, to form a line. This determination, as well as the arrangements which are making, cause a belief that the troops of Generals Ballasteros, Abisbal and Morillo, will take such a position as to form a line but little extended, in order to make resistance more powerful and attack more efficacious.

The publication of the King's manifesto to the Spaniards, has produced an excellent effect in the minds of the inhabitants, who are every day more exasperated against the authors of the evils they endure.

Capt. Barnicoat, at Salem, states, that martial law was proclaimed at Cadiz about the 9th May, in which place every thing remained inactive; that the King and family, and officers of government were at St. Lucar, and that an English brig had arrived at Cadiz from England, via Valencia, having landed at the latter place, 40 French officers to join the Spanish forces against the invaders.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1823.

The latest intelligence from the belligerents will be found on our first page. All eyes are turned with anxiety towards the old world, and the heart of every freeman prepared to rejoice in the victories which we trust await the insulted patriots of Spain. We may reasonably look for further advices by the first mails.

The columns of the newspapers from the north have been much occupied of late in noticing the splendid preparations to celebrate the forty-seventh Anniversary of American Independence.

The late Spanish news (says the last Boston Patriot) must have been anticipated by every one, at all acquainted with the Spanish people. Their devotion to whatever cause they may engage in, is recorded in too many bloody pages of ancient and modern history, to admit a belief of their indifference to that of FREEDOM. The French may overrun every inch of their territory, without obtaining any thing but a grave for the flower of their population: and all the members of the Holy Alliance may combine against them, without reaping any other harvest than defeat and disgrace, the exertion of all the wise and the good, and what is better than all, their own speedy doom upon these scaffolds they have so wickedly prepared for others.

No friend of mankind can reflect upon the principles of this unholy crusade, without praying that Heaven might scatter confusion among its authors. The Spaniards, like the English under Charles the first, ourselves under George the third, and the French under Louis the sixteenth, have exercised their natural right of modifying their own institutions for their own convenience. To this, the Holy Alliance object, by saying that political institutions can proceed only from themselves, and attempt to enforce their objection by devastation and murder. Should any one claim the right of directing the domestic concerns of his neighbour, and attempt to cut his throat or burn his house, as the penalty of disobedience, society would silence such claim by a halter. The allied Kings have claimed this right, and attempted to enforce it on a large scale. Why should not society silence the claim by a scaffold? The uncrowned murderer of one, less deserves punishment than the crowned murderer of a million—and the people of Europe have the same right, at this moment, to execute every one of their Kings, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had to hang Martin or Powers.

The success of liberty in Spain will be only a prelude to similar events in France, Italy, Germany and England. Every American should devoutly wish it, not only

on account of mankind, but his own country. Our foreign relations would then always be peaceful, for Republics can be honest. Kings never have been, and probably would find it impossible.

A Nassau paper received last evening, gives the following information of the two ships wrecked at Sugar Key, as we mentioned yesterday.

By the arrival of the U. S. schooner Weasel, Lieut. Com. Kennon, from the Coast of Cuba, we learn that two ships have lately been wrecked at Sugar Key, one of which is from Hamburg bound to Havana; the other is the American ship WARREN, from France to Havana, to which port the most valuable part of the cargoes have been sent.

The United States' schooner Grampus, was lying off Tobacco, May 6th. A letter from an officer, states that a piratical vessel, (the same which robbed the Bellisarius,) had entered that port, with not a gun larger than a musket on board, surprised the fort, and spiked all the guns but two. The latter he carried on board his own vessel, and then proceeded to sea in search of new adventures.

The Court-Martial convened at the Navy-Yard for the trial of Capt. Evans, closed on Wednesday and the proceedings we understand, have been forwarded to Washington.

N. Y. Ev. Post

CHARLESTON, JUNE 24.

A letter received in this city from New-York, states that the line ship *Amelia*, from this port, was compelled to lay at quarantine, on her arrival at New York, for two days, on account of a lady passenger being indisposed with a fever and ague.

Two or three deaths by the Yellow Fever have taken place at the Quarantine ground, New-York.

TREAD MILLS.—The amount of vagrants is 1000 less in a year, at New-York, since the introduction of the Tread-Mill.—One is building at Albany, and warning is given to rogues to clear out.

JOHN M'LEAN, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to be Postmaster General, vice R. J. Meigs, resigned. Mr. M'Lean yesterday took the oath of office, and entered on the discharge

GEORGE GRAHAM is appointed, by the President, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice JOHN M'Lean resigned.

Nat. Int.

The following letter from Col. GRATIOT, at Old Point Comfort, to Col. HENDERSON, Commandant of the Marine Corps, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of a gallant officer, a most excellent citizen, and an accomplished gentleman—cut off suddenly, from his country and his interesting family, by that dread pestilence of the Southern latitudes, which threatens destruction to all who remain long within its influence.

Fortress Monroe, June 23, 1823.

"DEAR SIR: With deep regret I have to announce to you the death of Captain GRAYSON, of your Corps. He landed here on Tuesday afternoon, from the ship Decoy, somewhat indisposed. The fever with which he was attacked, did not shew itself as possessing virulence until yesterday afternoon, when the black vomit began. His remains will be interred in the course of the day, with all the honors within our reach. During his illness, he quartered with Lieutenants Talcott and Eliason, who bestowed all the care and attention his situation required.

"With respect, I am your most obedient servant.

C. GRATIOT.

"Col. A. HENDERSON."

We learn from a gentleman, who lately visited Caracao, that Mr. Irvine, who had been doomed to work in the salt mines for 30 years, by the tribunal of that Island, had appealed from the sentence to the mother country, and that he would, in consequence, be sent to Holland, where, it was expected, he would be acquitted.

N. Y. Post.

WEST POINT.

A letter from a gentleman who is on a visit from Europe to the United States, and with whom the editors have the pleasure of being acquainted, speaks in raptures of the Military Academy at West Point, to which, in the course of his tour, he paid a visit. "I am astonished," says he, "that so little has been said about such an Institution. Whilst other Institutions have been praised beyond reason, the Military College,

an Institution of which the nation may well be proud, has not only been, as it were, kept in the back ground, but has even had enemies who wished to put it down. It only requires to be seen to be admired. I long to give you a detailed account of it, and how much I was delighted with my visit there; but I must defer this till I see you again."—Nat. Int.

A paragraph is circulating in most of the newspapers throughout the Union, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Washington, and importing that the Russian Imperial Ukase of 4-16 of September, 1821, had been revoked. This statement is incorrect. We understand that, at the proposal of his Imperial Majesty's government, recently made, the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg will be furnished with powers and instructions to confer with the Russian Cabinet for the adjustment, to the satisfaction of all parties, of their conflicting claims in relation to the Northwest coast of America: and from the well known moderation and regard to justice of the Emperor Alexander, no less than from the friendly dispositions toward the United States, so long and so constantly manifested by him, there is reason to expect that this adjustment will be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to him, and at the same time, consistent with all the rights of this nation. In the mean time, it is believed that the commanders of the Russian armed vessels upon that coast have received orders, which will obviate any further immediate collision with the commerce and navigation of the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

The schr. *Enterprise*, at this port, left N. Orleans on the 8th inst. A paper of that morning stated that the River had fallen about 7 inches at the town, but was still rising at the mouth of the Ohio, and the Upper Country was so inundated as to cause great destruction to the crops. Capt. Wheaton informs that the steam boat Rob Roy had just arrived, with distressing accounts confirming the above statement. For the distance of six or seven hundred miles up, nothing was to be seen but the tops of trees.

Mer. Adv.

GOLD MINES.

The Editor of the National Advocate, speaking of the reported discovery of a gold mine in North-Carolina, makes the following observations on the subject:

"This may or may not be true. Occasional mixed with other metals, but we doubt the existence of extensive beds. Indeed it would be lamented, if gold and silver were found in any quantities in this country. Such discoveries have ruined Spain, and have been the cause of war and national indolence. Iron, copper and coal, are much more valuable articles, because their worth is enhanced by industry and labour.

It is proposed in Alabama, to unite the waters of the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, by a canal.—This measure is deemed practicable, and several meetings on the subject have been held.

THE PRESIDENCY.

To those who feel a lively interest in this question, the following items respecting the number of electors, and the mode of choosing them in the several states may be acceptable: Maine 9 electors by the people in districts; New-Hampshire 8, general ticket by the people; Massachusetts 15, in districts by the people; Rhode-Island 4, general ticket; Connecticut 8, general ticket by the people; Vermont 7, by the Legislature; New-York 36, by the legislature; New-Jersey 8, general ticket by the people; Pennsylvania 23, general ticket by the people; Delaware 3, by the legislature; Maryland 11, in districts by the people; Virginia 24, general ticket by the people; North Carolina 15, general ticket by the people; South Carolina 11, by the legislature; Georgia 9, by the legislature; Kentucky 14, in three districts by the people; Ohio 16, general ticket by the people; Indiana 11, by the legislature; Illinois 3, in districts by the people; Louisiana 5, by the legislature; Mississippi 3, general ticket by the people; Alabama 5, in districts by the people. Total in 24 states, 261.

Pet. Int.

JAMAICA PAPERS.

By the sloop Montego Bay, Mr. Lyford has received Montego Bay (Jamaica) papers to the 31st of May. They give the particulars of the trial and execution of the captain and 19 of the crew of the piratical schooner *Zuragonza*, captured by the *Time* and *Thracian* sloops of war. Cayetano Argoniz, the captain, and 9 of the crew, were executed on the 22d. They

were escorted from the goal of Kingston by a company of the 50th regiment to the wherry wharf, when they were delivered over to the City Guard and were put on board two whories which were towed to Gallows Point, near Port Royal, by some boats from the men of war. A party of the 31st reg't received the prisoners, at the place appointed for the execution. On the landing of the prisoners, Argoniz, (their late captain,) on beholding the preparations which were to close the bloody tragedy, he had so long been acting, exclaimed:—"Dios mi!"—To his latest breath he persisted in declaring his innocence, exclaiming as he addressed the by-standers, "May you all, may the whole world, pardon me, as I pardon those who have injured me, and I trust that the Almighty Father will forgive us all. I die innocent—I have wronged no one."

The unhappy wretches ascended the scaffold with great firmness, and followed their captain. The timidity of those who had been weeping seemed to vanish before the calmness of him who had once been their commander. One of them named Miguel Mino, requested the by-standers that they would, when the drop fell, pull him by the legs to put him out of agony. Argoniz died immediately, the vertebrae of the neck having been dislocated.

The next day the remaining ten prisoners were carried to the place of execution, attended as others had been. The greater part wept bitterly, and never were witnessed more ardent religious emotions than what seemed to pervade the whole of them. While they were ejaculating the name of the Redeemer, almost inaudibly from their convulsive sobs, the drop fell. The ropes being badly fixed, the execution was not so instant as on the previous day.

There were three other prisoners taken at the same time with the above, whose trial was postponed.

Smith the pirate, has been sent to England to be tried there.

Nor. Her.

The following extract from a long article in the *Courier Francais*, of the 5th May, presents so forcibly the difficulty of the French aggression in Spain, and coincides so much with our own views, that we have thought the translation might interest our readers.

American.

PARIS, MAY 4.

There always were, and still are two questions in the affair of the Spanish war—the invasion of the Peninsula, and its pacification. We have to subject a whole country first, and afterwards to retain it in subjection—these two epochs of the enterprise are very distinct, and each presents its difficulties; for it would not be enough to succeed in the invasion, if we failed in the occupation. The obstacles of every sort, which were in the way of this war, its inconveniences, and its consequences, which are incalculable, determined us to oppose, and still lead us to disapprove it. We could not witness without alarm an aggression which might become to Europe in the 19th century what the war of Bohemia was in the 17th, the signal of universal uproar, which might lead to another thirty years' war of political reformation. The struggle, however, is now begun, and events alone must henceforth mark its consequences and determine its issue. But after the temerity of attacking Spain at all, we have been guilty of that of invading it with a force so little powerful. But even supposing that those few troops, few in regard to the extent of the Spanish territory, should get possession of all the points of importance to occupy; supposing our army every where victorious, and Spain subjugated, will the enterprise then be finished? No certainly not, and the embarrassment of holding the country would still be felt, after surmounting the difficulties of conquering it. We cannot do with respect to Spain, as Austria did with respect to Naples. Austria was already garrisoned in Italy, & we can only be transiently so in Spain; she had only to extend her surveillance; we should have to establish ours entirely; she revived there upon the vanquished, we must subsist at our own expense; she substituted herself for the Italian governments; we have neither the will nor the power to substitute ourselves for the Spanish authorities; finally, we have not force enough to hold in check a nation which does not even tolerate, for any length of time, the presence of a foreigner, while Austria has that force in Italy which has so long been compelled to support its enemies. Hence the difficulties of the French.

The brine in which cucumbers are preserved, is discovered to be fatally poisonous to cattle and hogs. A gentleman in a neighbouring town, has lost several cattle and hogs in consequence of their drinking it.—*Burland, Vt. Paper.*

It is per- wife of an who has brought his viz: at the at the two at the last, since, three thirty pain public.

Ship-lau- ing Post) on the sea home-lau- present ag- who will t- ed by step- will there s- ing, chimni- and alread- from its old- sustained a

No less hawks, ow- day; by ten- cer, Penn- ties; and th- was to pay whole com- was found of seals, in- greed that e- give the fea-

The follo- rian or La- melts; July- quite green- Jul. 25, pla- rope; Augu- August 18, 18, to June

A corres- Races as th- are fitted fo- breed of me- horses; and- creditors de- excited and- four sacrific- peds are not- useful purpos-

From A wond- wrought in t- portending t- which has cr- grown child- Giant-Killer, my Thumb city a visit; great event o- been, "for- thronged as a-Becket." in the words

"The stor- Brooklyn, w- wonder-lovin- de hands and- ed that "th- be desolated, yellow fever, of the kind t- those who sh- pestilence wo- ous to bury t- words were ut- as we learn- the loftiest e- Solomon pr- portentous w- great object- immediately d- departed to c- came."

"I, that talk- That kiss- That frighten- And let us

In this Com- Capt. THOMAS HUGHES.

5th, Mary A- " Charles- " Phoenix

7, Sloop F- 8, Sch. W-

5, Sch. N-

7, " An-

of Kingston by
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and were put on
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A party of the
prisoners at the
execution. On the
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bloody tragedy; he
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at breath he persist-
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world, pardon me,
have injured me,
mighty Father will
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It is perhaps a remarkable fact, that the
wife of an industrious mechanic of Boston,
who has been married for nine years, has
brought him thirteen children at 7 births,
viz: at the four first births twins each time;
at the two next births one each time, and
at the last, which occurred about six weeks
since, three, making in the whole 13; a
thrifty pair, who deserve a bounty from the
public.
Com. Gaz.

A NOVELTY.

Ship-launching (says the N. Y. Even-
ing Post) is familiar to most people living
on the sea board, in all countries; but
hose-launching is a new discovery in the
present age of invention. Yet the curious,
who will take the trouble, may be gratified
by stepping into Maiden lane, and they
will there see a lai three-story brick build-
ing, chimnies all standing, placed on ways,
and already moved a considerable distance
from its old foundation, without yet having
sustained a crack or rent of any kind.

THE FEATHERED RACE.

No less than 1100 crows, blackbirds,
hawks, owls, &c. were lately killed, in one
day, by ten young men belonging to Mer-
cer (Penn.) They divided into two par-
ties, and the one killing the lowest number
was to pay the expense of a supper for the
whole company.—On comparing notes, it
was found that they had an equal number
of scalps, in consequence of which it was a-
greed that every man pay his own bill, and
give the feathered tribe another trial.

The following is the calendar of a Sibe-
rian or Lapland year.—June 23, snow
melts; July 1, snow gone; July 9, fields
quite green; July 17, plants at full growth;
July 25, plants in flower; August 2, fruits
ripe; August 10, plants shed their seed;
August 18, snow, continuing from August
18, to June 23.

A correspondent insists that—"Such
Races as those now held at Long island
are fitted to do much more injury to the
breed of men than service to the breed of
horses; and that, while families are ruined,
creditors defrauded, vicious propensities
excited and fostered, valuable time and la-
bour sacrificed, on the ground, the quadru-
peds are not likely to be improved for any
useful purpose."
Nat. Gazette.

From the Savannah Georgian.

A wonderful and terrific miracle has been
wrought in the neighbourhood of N. York,
portending dire mishap to that ill-fated city,
which has created as much stir among the
grown children as if the renowned Jack-the-
Giant-Killer, or the no less chivalrous Tom-
my Thumb himself, had paid that good
city a visit; indeed, the house in which the
great event occurred, we are informed, has
been, "for several days as completely
thronged as was ever the tomb of Thomas-
a-Becket." This great event is narrated
in the words following to wit:
"The story is, that a new-born babe, at
Brooklyn, when it first found itself in this
wonder-loving world of ours, raised its lit-
tle hands and voice, and solemnly proclai-
med that "the whole of New-York was to be
desolated, the present season, with the
yellow fever, beyond any former affliction
of the kind that has ever befallen it, and
those who should escape the ravages of the
pestilence would not be sufficiently numerous
to bury the dead!" The prophetic
words were uttered in deep & solemn tones,
as we learn, in verse, rivalling, probably,
the loftiest efforts of the muse of David,
Solomon or Milton. Having uttered this
 portentous warning, and accomplished the
great object of his mission, the messenger
immediately closed its eyes, and the spirit
departed to the regions from whence it came."
"Let us talk of the Ghost without head,
That kiss'd Mother Mump in the cellar;
That frighten'd the better's boy dead,
And let us all be unhappy together."

Married.

In this County, on Sunday evening last,
Capt. THOMAS M. MASON to Miss EASTER
HUGHINGS.

Ship News.

Arrived.

5th, Mary Ann, Farrow, New-York.
" Charles Hays, Guthrie, do.
" Phoenix, Kelly, Trinidad,
Sugarcroft, Grist.
7, Sloop Phoenix, Gifford, Philad'a.
8, Sch. Wm. & Mary, Fowle, N. York

Cleared.

5, Sch. Nancy, Williams, New-York,
Naval Stores by Burbank & Potts.
7, " Ann Howard, Etheredge, Balt.
Lumber & Naval Stores by E. Quin.

8, " Post-Boy, Austin, N. York.
Naval Stores and Cotton by E. & T. T.
" Mary Ann, Farrow, Boston,
Naval Stores by W. Gray.
10, " Charles Hays, Guthrie, N. Y.
Naval Stores by J. Mastin & Son.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	Per	D. C.	D. C.	Remarks.
Bacon	lb.	9	10	
Butter	20	22	nom.	
Bees Wax	30	32		
Brandy, French	gal.	2	50	dull sales
Apple	50			
Peach	1			
Corn	bush	50	55	sales
Cotton	lb.	9	10	
Coffee	30			sales
Candles	18			nominal
Cardage	12	14		
Flaxseed	bush			
Flour	bbl.	9	9 50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	
Country	50	55	nominal	
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6		
" 8 by 10	4 50	5		
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	sales
sweats	6			
Lumber, Flooring	12			sales-
luch boards	M.	7	8	dull
Scantling	7	8		
Shingles 22 inch	1 50	1 60		dull
Staves W O hhd	16	18		dull
" R. O. do.	7	8		sales
" W O bbl.	7	8		nom.
Head, W O hhd	16	18		dull
Lard	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar	9			
ground in oil	4 25	4 50		
Leather, sole	lb.	30		
upper	side	8 75	4	
Meal	bush	65	70	
Molasses	gal.	35		
Oil, Linsced	1 25			
Fish	40			
Naval Stores, Tur	bbl.	90	1	dull
Pitch	1 30	1 35		
Resin	1 10	1 25		
Turpentine	2 25	2 30	sales	
do. Spirits	gal.	12	13	nominal
Pork, cargo	bbl.	13	14 50	
mess	13			
green	cwt.			none
Peas, Black eyed	bush	50		
Red	40	45		
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull
W. I.	70	75		
American	40	42	sales	
Salt, Allum	bush	65	70	sales
Fine	60			
Sugar, Leaf	lb.	29		sales
Lump	15			sales
Brown	10	12		
Steel, Blistered	10	15		
German	18	20		
Tallow	10			
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	13	5	
Leaf	4			
Wine, Madeira	gal	3		dull
Teneriffe	1 60	1 75	dull	
Sherry	1 60	2	sales	
Whiskey	40			
Wheat	bush	1 10	1 20	nominal

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Washing-
ton, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A.—Joseph Andrews, Mich'l Anderson,
Administrator on the estate of D. King.
B.—John Barrow, Miss Anna Bryan,
Thomas Biggs, Hosa Buck, capt. Matthew
Baker, Wm. Bramin, Alagood Baner,
Benjamin Brady.
C.—Ann Coleman, Abraham Cox, Mrs.
Trudence Cox, John Cain, John Corry,
David Canpen.
D.—Mrs. Sally Daniels, Wiley Downs,
capt. James Elfe.
E.—Pelech Frances, Ivey Floyd, capt.
Samuel Fuford 2, George Farris 2, James
Fowle, Rowland French, Samuel R. Fowle
G.—William Gord & Charles Hollan,
Benj. Cherkin, Moses Giddons, Wm. B.
H. P. Gerrard, Mrs. Rachael Gium, capt.
Henry Gibbs.
H.—Mordecai W. Harrison, James W.
Hunt, John Holland, James Hodges, capt.
Abizer Holbrook, George Harvy, John
Hodges.
I.—Chester Ingraham.
J.—Abner Jones, Elisha Jameson.
K.—Reuben Knox 2, Christopher Kelby.
L.—Zacheus Linton, capt. John Lincoln,
Lemuel Latham, William Little.
M.—Michael Morris, Miss Laney J.
Morslander, Wm. Mills, Rev. Thomas D.
Mason.
N.—Samuel Nickels, Wallis Nelson 2.
O.—Thomas B. Ormond.
P.—Daniel Paul, Mary Purssor, James
A. Pyne, John Pocklington.
R.—Jesse Rolan, Sotney Rue.
S.—Mrs. Charlotte Smythy, Alfred M.
Slade, Nicholas Sturley, Jesse Swanner,
Thomas Suten.
T.—Hugh Telfair, Joseph Tuttle, Geo.
Taylor.
W.—Mrs. Julia Ann Whitehurst, Miss
Harriett Willes, Thomas Williams, Rich'd
Winslow, Seth Wilson, Watson Wilcox 2,
Silvanus Whorf.
80L400
J. GALLAGHER, P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

REQUESTS those indebted to him, to
come forward and settle their accounts by
the 1st August, as all accounts remaining
unsettled then, will be put in a proper train
for collection.

THOMAS A. DEMILL.

3d July, 1823. tf 400
N. B. The subscriber has no objection
to receiving any payments either on note
or account in the mean time.

ENGINE N^o 2.

THE Officers and other Members attached
to this Engine are hereby timely notified
that they are required to assemble on Sa-
turday the 12th inst. at the Engine House,
at 4 o'clock P. M. to exercise said Engine
agreeably to law. The ordinance of the
town Commissioners authorised by Act of
Assembly and lately published, designates
the duties to be expected of the Members,
and as the Commanding officer is impera-
tively compelled to enforce the law against
any or all delinquents, he trusts those per-
sons attached to Engine No. 2, will save
him the unpleasant task, by a strict obser-
vance of all the duties required of them.—
An immediate reference to the Ordinance
of the Commissioners is recommended.

L. LEROY, Captain.

July 4, 1823.

Bloomfield

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having a wish to move
southwestwardly would sell on reasonable
and accommodating terms the tract of land
whereon he now lives, containing 640 acres
—250 cleared and well improved.—Pre-
suming any and every person disposed to
purchase will view the premises, the sub-
scriber will merely remark, that for the
culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton, there
are few or no places better calculated in
this section of country—and possessing
every advantage as to range—agreeably
situated; pleasant society, and an abun-
dant of game. He believes that any per-
son desirous of settling advantageously &
pleasantly, may here obtain the objects
desired.

JOHN Y. BONNER.

Bloomfield, Durham's Creek,

June 15, 1823.

TAKE NOTICE.

TONEY GELDING a man of Colour,
well know about the Town of Washington,
has for certain considerations, Indented
himself to the Subscriber, to demean him-
self in all respects as his servant. These
are to caution all persons from harbouring
or employing the said Toney Gelding,
without a license from me in writing, for so
doing.—And I hereby Caution and forbid
all Masters of Vessels and others, from
carrying the said Toney Gelding out of
the County of Beaufort, under the penalty
of the Law.

JOSEPH B. HENTON.

Washington, June 3, 1823.—396tf.

CLARK'S COMMENTARY.

MYERS & SMITH, Booksellers, No.
59 Fulton street, New-York, will shortly
commence publishing a Royal Octavo E-
dition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary,
on every fine paper, and excellent print, at
one HALF the price of the Quarto. E-
dition, containing the

OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS,
The Text taken from the most correct
copies of the present authorized version;
with the marginal readings, an ample col-
lection of parallel Texts, and copious sum-
maries to each chapter. The date of ev-
ery transaction through the whole of the
New Testament, as far as it has been as-
certained by the best Chronologers, will be
marked in the A. M. or years from the Cre-
ation, collated throughout with the years
of the Julian period; and in the A. a. C.
and A. D. or years before and after Christ,
with Critical Notes.—Embellished with
Maps, and a Portrait of the Author. Also,
The NEW TESTAMENT.

THESE SEPARATELY.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be printed on new
type and fine paper, to make six volumes
Royal Octavo, containing about 900 pa-
ges each, at \$5 per vol. neatly bound in
sheep, with raised bands;—or each vol.
to consist of ten Numbers, at 50 cents per
Number, or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-4.
2. The New Testament will be printed
separately, being complete in two volumes,
making 20 Nos. of 96 pages each, at 50
cents per No. or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-2.
3. The work will be put to press on the
first of April, 1823, and completed as spee-
dily as possible.
4. To commence the work by first pub-
lishing the New Testament, and deliver-
ing it either in Vols. or in Nos.
5. The work to be delivered to subscri-
bers bound, at its completion, or in Nos.
monthly or weekly.

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

MASONIC LOTTERY.

For the Repairs of St. John's Lodge, No. III.
Newbern.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000
1 of 2,000 is 2,000
2 of 1,000 is 2,000
4 of 500 is 2,000
10 of 100 is 1,000
20 of 50 is 1,000
100 of 20 is 2,000
2000 of 5 is 10,000

2138 Prizes. \$25,000
2862 Blanks.

5000 Tickets, at \$5 = \$25,000

This Lottery will be drawn in the old
and popular way; **ALL THE PRIZES**
FLOATING from the commence-
ment of the Drawing.

Prizes payable sixty days after the com-
pletion of the Drawing; subject to a de-
duction of Twelve per cent.

Prizes not demanded within 12 months
from the date of the last Day's Drawing,
will be forfeited to the Wheel.—An official
List of the several Drawings will be fore-
warded to each of the places where Tick-
ets may be vended by the authority of the
Managers, and also published in the Car-
olina Sentinel, printed in this place.

Notice will be given in one of the New-
papers printed in Raleigh, Fayetteville,
Wilmington and Washington, and the Sen-
tinel in this place, of the commencement of
the Drawing; and also, of its completion.

Tickets can be had of the Managers,
at the Office of the Carolina Sentinel, and
at the Book Store of Mr. S. Hall, in this
place. Letters addressed to either of the
Managers, with the Cash enclosed, and
postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES C. COLE,
NATH'L SMITH,
WM. S. WEBB,
T. A. PASTEUR,
LEWIS FOSCUET
T. SPARROW.

Newbern, March, 1823.—W4-tmlyth

Tickets in the above Lottery, may
be had at the Post Office in this place.

\$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the
Subscriber on the 20th inst.
a negro man named

ABRAM;
He is about 6 feet high, yel-
low complexion, & 22 years
of age.—Said fellow was raised by my fa-
ther, Col. James Williams, dec'd; and is
well known in the neighborhood of Wash-
ington.

As he is a resolute and determined vil-
lain, and will not, it is probable, be easily
taken; therefore, should any person in at-
tempting to take him, find it necessary to
use violent means, and should wound or
even kill him, they can do so without being
apprehensive of a prosecution; as I shall
feel rather under obligations to him or
them, than otherwise for so doing.

Masters of vessels and all others are here-
by forewarned from harboring, employing
or carrying said fellow off under the pen-
alty of the law.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

June, 27—tf 899

\$50 reward

WILL be paid to whoever will apprehend
and deliver to the Sheriff of the County of
Beaufort a negro fellow named

JIM.

The property of Mr. Alderson E. Harvey
of said County. This fellow is about six
feet high, slim built, very black, speaks
smoothly, and is about thirty years of age.
It is to be hoped that all persons, who
feel for the honor and safety of that part of
the community which is peculiarly confi-
ded to the protection of Men, will aid and
assist in securing this daring villain, in or-
der that he may be brought to Justice.—
The crime of which he has been guilty
(committing violence on a white woman)
calls on every citizen to exert himself for
his apprehension. The citizens of the town
of Washington have subscribed the above
reward which will no doubt be increased
by a proper application to the Governor of
the State. All persons are warned not to
harbor, conceal, or assist his escape under
the penalty of the Law.

STEPHEN OWENS, Shff.

Beaufort County, June.

Poetry.

TO A COUNTRY GIRL

Who expressed a wish to lead a town life.
(By S. SOUTHWICK.)

Sweet Mary, sigh not for the town,
Where vice and folly reign;
Spurn not the humble homespun gown
That suits the rural plain.

In every street the city's glare
Doth simple hearts betray;
Simple hearts who wander there,
Are sure to lose their way.

The tradesman plays his wily part
To take the stranger in;
The profligate displays his art,
The modest maid to win.

He leads her to Perdition's brink
By every treacherous scheme
Then leaves the hapless wretch to sink
In Pleasure's guilty stream!

The flouting crowd that seems so gay,
May please you for a while;
But joy with these doth rarely stay,
Or sweet contentment's smile.

The splendid dome that proudly rears
Its gilded roof on high,
Full oft conceals pale Envy's tears
And Disappointment's sigh.

There foul Ambition loves to dwell,
False Pride, and lust of Fame;
There Malice and Revenge rebel
Against the good man's name.

Ah little do you know, sweet maid,
What art the city spoils,
Where villains ply their canting trade,
And Fraud is dressed in smiles.

Then Mary, sigh no more to rove,
Or change your native fields;
The rural walk, the verdant grove,
For all the city yields.

And when some swain of soul sincere,
Shall seek your love to gain,
Trust to his faith nor ever fear
That you shall trust in vain.

So shall your rustic life be spent,
With every blessing crown'd;
Within your doors shall sweet content
And faithful love be found.

And when your infant offspring rise,
A mother's smiles to greet,
The joy that sparkles in their eyes,
Shall your own bliss complete!

Your tide of life thus ever flowing,
Will ebb at last, 'tis true;
When calm, with Hope your bosom glowing,
You'll bid the world adieu!

Anecdotes.

A person came to make the earl of Shaftsbury a visit whilst he was sitting with a lady of his family, who retired to another part of the room with her work, and seemed not to attend to the conversation, which turned upon religion. After a good deal of talk, the earl said, "people differ in their discourse and profession about these matters, but men of sense are really of but one religion." Upon which says the lady of a sudden, "Pray, my Lord, what religion is that which men of sense agree in?" "Madam," replied the earl, "men of sense never tell it."

Lord H***, who was much addicted to the bottle, previous to a masquerade night enquired of Foote "what new character he ought to appear in?" "New character!" said the other, "suppose you go sober my lord."

REPARTEE.

Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician, and Sir Godfrey Kneller, the no less celebrated painter, possessed adjoining premises; and for mutual convenience they had opened a door in the wall which divided their gardens. Radcliffe's servants, however, having done some mischief in Sir Godfrey's garden, the latter sent to tell his friend that he feared he should be under the necessity of bricking up the door. It happened that Radcliffe was in a crusty humour when the message was brought; and he returned for answer that Sir Godfrey might do what he liked with the door, so that he did not paint it.—Kneller of course was a little nettled at this sarcasm; but he contented himself with coolly replying, "Well, well, I can take any thing from the worthy Doctor but his physic."

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, (pointing with his cane to a man, who was about to be tried,) said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "At which end, my lord?"

A PIG, FROM "DAVID'S SOW."

A rich farmer having a wife who frequently got intoxicated on cider, threatened her with a speedy burial, and accordingly provided a coffin. Soon after she was taken up dead-drunk, and conveyed into the sable shell.—The moment she revived, supposing herself in another world, she knocked forcibly against the lid, and thus addressed the inhabitants: "Children of this world, have ye here any good cider?"

The inhabitants of Coggeshall, England are famous as being the butt of stories, which their neighbors take a malicious pleasure in inventing at their expense. A few of them may amuse the reader:

A person who had planted French beans, watched anxiously to see them shoot; but perceiving the Beans appear above the ground, he conceived he planted them wrong end downwards, and accordingly took them up and reversed them.

A man having received from Colchester some red herrings as a present, was so pleased with them, that he sent for a bushel to stock his pond.

A gentleman having received some oysters, ordered his cook to send them up for supper. She served up the shells nicely washed. Being asked what she had done with the oysters, she replied that she had only gutted them.

Miscellaneous.

AFFECTING TALE.

The following statement is extracted from the Nashville Gazette, not as a tale originating in a poetical fancy and embellished by the touches of a wild and wanton intellect, but as a relation of incidents which have actually occurred, & which, therefore, possess a more powerful claim on our attention and our sympathy. The Gazette states, that "the names are known, but from a wish to prevent any painful reflections to some that perhaps know the parties, they are concealed." Wash. Rep.

"JANE — was the only daughter of a man, who in the early part of his life emigrated to the United States from the North of Ireland. Accustomed to a life of industry, by application to his business, and suffering from poverty in his youth, he regarded money as the only object worth a reasonable man's attention. By his diligence, he had amassed a considerable fortune, which it was known in the country his daughter would inherit. It is now more than forty years since I have seen her. She was then in the bloom of youth—hope and expectation gave to her a more interesting appearance than I have ever yet witnessed.—She was about eighteen; possessing natural good sense, and accomplishments that rendered her the pride and admiration of her friends. Many were the suitors for her hand, but she refused them with such a grace and respect for their feelings that they loved her the more.—Among her admirers there was a young man, a native of Massachusetts, respectable by his talents and genius. He was a member of the bar, and though young, maintained a respectable standing among his brethren. He was loved by all classes, for his gentlemanlike and manly deportment, and nature had given him a striking and interesting appearance. But as yet he was poor, and he owed to fortune nothing. Chance threw him in the company of JANE—an intimacy was formed, and he frequently visited her father's house, where he received not only that attention and marked politeness which he deserved by his standing in society, but also experienced that open-hearted cordiality which marks the character of Irishmen.

"There is a secret attachment formed between congenial minds of which even the persons themselves are not aware, and often they are surprised at the hold they have got of each other's affections. This was the case with these two young persons. It was not until these circumstances took place that either of them ever suspected that they loved each other. Among the suitors for the hand of JANE, was a man of about forty years of age, a widower; who was devoid of every principle that makes man noble, and whose riches were his only support in society. It is but justice to remark, that his private character was unknown to the father of JANE.—He solicited a permission to wait on JANE, and received it with hearty wishes from the father, for his success. He there met Mr. H. and his sagacity soon discovered that which, though unknown to themselves, would prevent him from obtaining the object of his wishes. Fearful of meeting his rival openly, he took every occasion of injuring the growing reputation of Mr. H. both as a man and a lawyer, and he too well succeeded.—His influence in society was great, and people could not disbelieve his insinuations—it was not possible, said they, that ever the dark hints of the rich Mr. T. could be without foundation—no, there must be something in them. As it was to be expected, his little practice declined every day, and the cold looks of the people were to his noble spirit worse than the loss of life. He determined on leaving the country, and waited on JANE for the purpose of taking leave of her, but, unfortunately for both, notwithstanding

all his prudent and determinations, he revealed his attachment, and they parted with assurances of mutual love and fidelity.

"After the departure of Mr. H. the rich Mr. T. pressed his suit, and from some expressions of his together with hints of his conduct to her lover, she was induced to believe that the misfortune and disappointment of both, might be attributed to his conduct. She refused him with contempt. He waited on her father, exposed to him the state of his property, and offered to settle a large estate upon her could the latter prevail upon JANE to become the wife of the former. The father, dazzled with the offer, promised to use his influence, and if that would not be sufficient, his authority. He did both—but they were as yet useless. Mr. T. finding all his schemes prove abortive, and knowing well the cause of his failure, raised a report that Mr. H. died of fever at —, to which place he had removed. This report was carefully conveyed to the ears of JANE, and which was farther confirmed by the silence of her lover. She believed it—and to pacify, or rather to gratify her father, she became miserable by being the wife of Mr. T. From that hour she never knew peace. In following improperly the opinions of her father, and forgetting what was due to herself, her future life became wretched; and in performing what she conceived to be a duty she owed her father, she neglected that prior one, her own happiness.

"Some short time after her marriage, H. returned from where he had settled himself, and where he had gained a degree of eminence worthy of him.—He came to claim her as his bride; but she was now another's—not her heart, but her person. She saw him once, and but for a few minutes, when all was explained. He loved JANE too well to demand an explanation with her despicable husband, well aware what would be the consequences of such a proceeding—he returned to his place of abode unhappy. From that time JANE declined fast. A slow consuming grief seized fast hold of her—her husband became a gambler, and lost his only support in society—and JANE died in giving birth to a son, whom its grand-father took home. Too late he found that it was not money that could have made his daughter happy, and soon after, he followed her to the grave. The unfortunate child, neglected by his father and deprived by death of his protector, was an outcast upon the world, until Mr. H. took him home as his adopted child. Years have now rolled away since then, and he enjoys a comparatively degree of peace; yet he looks forward with anxiety to that state of existence where the troubles of this life are lost in undisturbed felicity—where men can be happy without having gold, and where the envenomed tongue of detraction can never be heard."

MOUNT ARARAT.

You Kotzbue, an officer of the Russian army, who travelled with the Russian Mission in 1817, into Persia and part of Armenia, is the first traveller we ever read, who had seen Mount Ararat, on which the ark of Noah rested.

Many fabulous accounts, he says, are told of this mountain by the inhabitants in its vicinity, but that it is inaccessible to mortal foot, owing to the steepness of the sides, and the perpetual ice and snow with which its sides and summit are covered; a Turkish Pasha having a few years since made the attempt and failed. A few years since an immense quantity of ice and snow slid down from the summit of the mountain into the valley, and the inhabitants told him that a plank of which Noah's ark was composed, came down with it. An Armenian convent stands at the foot of the mountain, or in the valley, which, they say; stands on the very spot where he first kneeled down to pray when he first descended from the mountain.

They also allege that the city or village of Erivan, which stands on the plain in the vicinity of the mountain, was built by Noah shortly after the deluge. In short, the Armenians in that quarter, and they seem to be the only inhabitants who seem to have any knowledge of the ark or the deluge, say that Noah planted all the villages and cities in that vicinity, while some of our historians allege that he travelled immediately to the east, and founded the empire of China.

Kotzbue gives few other particulars with regard to Ararat, or of the traditions of those living around it except those above noticed. Whatever traditions there are, all are preserved by the Armenian Church. The height of the mountain he does not give though it must be of considerable height, being always, as he says covered with perpetual snow, and its summit above the clouds, and surrounded with mists.

Mysterious.

We copy the following article (says the Petersburg Republican) from the N. York Shamrock, into the columns of which paper it has been transplanted from the (London) Real John Bull newspaper. The allusions of the Editor are incomprehensible; but from the style and manner of the article, it would seem, that the writer is in possession of some horrible secret, in which his present majesty of England is deeply interested.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—B.—E.—BONDS.—ALIEN ACT.—THE LATE KING'S MALADY.

"My kingdom for a bond."

New ways to pay old debts.

Scene the 13th and last.

"Out, damned spot! Out, I say—Hell is murky—Fie, foh!—What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our powers to account."

"Ere long we and our readers may be better acquainted with the dark and bloody events to which the above titles have a reference; for, in a few days, we fear that, in the discharge of an important but dangerous public duty, we shall be compelled to lay before our readers documentary evidence, proving a series of secret transactions, individually and collectively, the foulest, perhaps, that were ever perpetrated by the hand and will of man. May the beneficent ruler of the hearts of Kings and Ministers avert the necessity of the blood! But if the demand of justice be neglected and the cries of the representative of the slaughtered for inquiry and satisfaction, are heard with callous indifference, or are wickedly and foolishly prevented from reaching the proper quarter we shall be at our post, and armed so strong with honesty, that even in a prison we must be formidable to the enemies of our country. It is said that no one dares publish the tale of blood alluded to.—Lay not the flatteringunction to your souls, my Lords and Princes. Your fines and imprisonment—your Libel law & Bastile we despise. In chains, and with truth, we are more than a match for you; and if you are prudent, you will not molest us. Indemnity for the past is, alas! unattainable—but security for the future we must obtain—we demand it in the sacred name of justice, and we will have it. My lord Liverpool look to it. You value the honor and peace of his Majesty equally with your own place and profit, "self and pelf." Let the King then, not be kept in fatal ignorance; for not only may his character as a man be put in jeopardy, but the honor of his throne may be endangered by indiscretion. The line of policy you must adopt is direct. We know enough of your general action to fear that it will cost you something to follow good counsel; but we advise you to be honest: dare to be wise, for folly, in this case, may lead to destruction. You and the other members of the Cabinet are forwarned. If you err, it is with your eyes open; your crime will be wilful and deliberate, and all the consequent mischief will be fixed to your responsibility.—By weak, selfish, and interested individuals Real John Bull has been, sometimes stigmatised as disloyal and revolutionary; for such people we have nothing but pure pity; but the impartial, the intelligent, and discriminating portion of the country will recognize in this article, as well as in our recorded labours, nothing but genuine loyalty; they will see in us an earnest desire to spare the personal feelings of Royalty, an attempt to obtain reparation, and altogether distinct from that, arising out of the prospect of the probable deprivation of our own personal liberty. For this week we leave the question in foro conscientia of the Treasury, declaring that our voice is for Peace; because, from what we know of the case (and of the aggrieved we know nothing personally), it appears most conducive to the interests of the nation. The complaining party, of which we are the public organ, for public purposes, ask for inquiry—the public have a right to demand it—and, if it be at once obtained, our subject is completed;—but if it be not, we pledge ourselves to go through the business, unnerved by prison tortures—unawed by authority—undaunted by menaces and incorruptible by bribes. Next week we shall return to this subject.

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Mr. A. ate of the fore the service. while in republic al consti ain reso struction which M with the principle every po in his re his deter pendence with such gave evi right to affording of electin place. His res of the mo tions of p exhibited. ther exam represente ed the rig their vote majority; either that their own, fice both t shrine of p are too ap ality as sub of party character is that a that moral indivisible are param application hope of po induce him tude. W in the Sena ing the stra ther to the tering no p ate adopti coming the antagonist, as it tended promote, o of the nation cocerns of a guardianship of a secretary But, "p thing, cry candidates—who has voted for t supported h been the co Monroe." E that we oug been uniform ported the a son and Mo the pretens upon these Mr. Adams can." We ha a ministerial Jefferson's e "his admini tant measure on points where its w differ in opi cate of the v and support the whole o dantly prov in the Senat by his havin used in, by M important ne was ever en constant, fr present admin hereafter to Mr. Crawf voted for the it has been s riod of his Se nistration.